

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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1. The Ministry of Public Health Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniya in Moscow was the All-Union Ministry responsible for public health in the USSR.¹ What used to be called the People's Commissariat for Public Health in the USSR had been created sometime in the early 1920's and had remained under that title until 1945 or 1946, when, just as with all other People's Commissariats, it was made a Ministry. the Ministry's organization and services. on outlining their subordination See chart on page 67. as follows:

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- a. Personnel Division Otdel Kadrov, which maintained principal files and regulated assignments and promotions of medical personnel on duty with the USSR Ministry of Public Health and subordinate agencies as well as of leading medical personnel in health departments of the various (SSR) republics.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- b. Epidemiological Division /Epidemologicheskii Otdel/, which handled research and counter-measures in regard to any epidemics which occurred on a national scale; although the primary responsibility in the matter of epidemics rested with the health departments of the various Republics, this Epidemiological Division provided necessary assistance (personnel and supplies) and on the higher level was co-responsible for the combating of epidemics. Several large epidemiological laboratories were either directly subordinate to this division or subordinate to it through Republic Public Health Departments.
- c. The Chief Veterinary Directorate /Glavnoye Veterinarnoye Upravleniye/ was responsible for the organization of the veterinarian services in the USSR. The organization of this administration followed closely that of the Ministry of Public Health, having divisions and sections charged with various tasks in the field of veterinary service. In addition to running several intermediary and higher veterinary educational institutions, this administration was especially active in the field of crossbreeding of cattle (either with other breeds or with wild animals) to improve the breed, increase weight, and achieve a better quality of wool, milk, or other dairy products. They also crossbred fowl. Two crossbreeding and experimental stations were attached to the two National Parks /Gosudarstvennyy Zapovednik/ of Belovezhskaya Pushcha /formerly in Poland/, and Askania Nova in the Ukraine. 25X1
 in the middle thirties there were plenty of rumors that the experimental institute at Askania Nova had been trying to find a female volunteer for insemination experiments with a male gorilla. They were supposed to be offering payment of 60,000 rubles. 25X1
 The practical achievement of the Experimental Crossbreeding Institute in Askania Nova after World War II was the development of a new breed of sheep called Tonkorunnaya Ovtsa and of the Ukrainian steppe pig.
- d. Chief Directorate of Medical Educational Institutions /Glavnoye Upravleniye Vysshikh i Srednikh Meditsinskikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy/. This administration was in charge of all medical educational institutions in USSR. These institutions, of which there were quite a number in the USSR, were as follows:
- (1) Intermediary Medical Schools:
 - (a) Medical Technical Schools /Meditsinskiy Tekhnikum/
 - (b) Medical Assistant's and Midwife Schools /Fel'dshersko-Akusherskaya Shkola/
 - (c) Pharmaceutical Technical Schools /Farmatsevticheskiy Tekhnikum/
 - (d) Dental Technicians' School /Zubnoy Tekhnikum/
- Entrance requirements for these schools were seven years of completed education. Length of courses was three years. Graduates were given diplomas as medical assistants and other equivalent ranks in the USSR Public Health Services. It is of interest to note that students of these schools received quite an extensive education in military medical service, military sanitation, organization of the armed forces, and nomenclature of weapons and military equipment. The graduates were not, however, granted ranks as reserve lieutenant medical assistants, unless they underwent a special six-month military medical training course which was organized periodically at various armed forces medical schools.

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(2) Higher Medical Schools:

- (a) Medical Institutes /Meditsinskiy Institut/
- (b) Medical Faculty of Universities /Meditsinskiy Fakul'tet Universiteta/
- (c) Pharmaceutical Faculty of Universities /Farmatsevticheskiy Fakul'tet Universiteta/
- (d) Pharmaceutical Institutes (?) /Farmatsevticheskiy Institut/

There were many medical institutes in the USSR /In the Ukrainian SSR alone there were: First and Second Kiev Institutes; Poltava Institute; Odessa Institute; Dnepropetrovsk Institute; Kamenets-Podol'sk Institute/; several medical faculties at Moscow and Kazan universities; and several pharmaceutical institutes and pharmaceutical faculties at universities for medical doctors and pharmacists. Entrance requirements for these schools were 10 years of completed education; the length of the courses was five years. Graduates were given diplomas as medical doctors or licensed pharmacists after completion of one year of obligatory practical work after their years of schooling. At the same time, graduates of all of these schools were granted the rank of reserve senior lieutenant, MC, USSR Army.

- e. Republic Public Health Departments: every republic within the USSR had its own Public Health Department, whose organization was very similar, although on a smaller scale, to that of the All-Union Ministry. The Republic Public Health Departments exercised their activity through their subordinate Oblast Public Health Departments, which were organized in every oblast of the respective republic. The Oblast Public Health Department in turn had Rayon Public Health Officers /one for each rayon within the respective oblast/ and city public health departments which were organized in every city to serve the urban population /See Enclosure A/.

- f. Medical Experimental Institutes /Meditsinskiy Eksperimental'nyy Institut/ conducted experiments pertaining to new medicines and medical treatment.

there was one such institute in Moscow and also there was the Pavlov Experimental Institute /Institut Eksperimental'noy Fiziologii/ in Leningrad. These institutes were equipped with several laboratories and had micro-biological research groups.

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- g. Chief Directorate of Sanatoriums, Rest Homes, and Resorts /Glavnoye Upravleniye Sanatoriy, Domov Otdykha i Zdravnits/. Some of these installations were directly subordinate to the All-Union Ministry and some to Republic departments.

- h. Chief Pharmaceutical Directorate /Glavnoye Apteko-Upravleniye/, which was responsible for production, supply, and research in the fields of medicines, medical equipment, and dressing materials. The Chief Pharmaceutical Directorate was broken down into two main sub-sections:

- (1) Pharmaceutical Production Section /Farmatsevticheskaya Promyshlennost'/, which was in charge of all plants, factories, and industrial enterprises manufacturing pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. A large number of medical plants, plantations, and medical raw material (herbs and roots) collecting points fell under the administration of this section. The collecting points bought medical herbs (wormwood, camomile, linton flowers) which had been gathered by the local population. in the early thirties these collection points bought tarantulas for 10 kopeks a piece.

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(2) Medicine and Medical Equipment Warehouse Section /Sklady Medikamentov/, which was responsible for the procurement and adequate supply to the country of medicines and equipment, it was also responsible for supplying the Ministry of Armed Forces. There were several large medical Ministry of Public Health warehouses located throughout the USSR, normally in large pharmaceutical and medical equipment production centers; they were sources of supply to the All-Union and Republic medical installations. The Republic Health Departments also purchased medicines and equipment directly from the manufacturing plants.

1. Publishing House /Meditsinskoye Gosizdatel'stvo/. This agency was in charge of editing and publishing various periodicals, magazines, and medical treatises. The Ministry of Public Health issued a 300-page manual entitled Medical Manual for Feldshers (Meditsinskiy Spravochnik); it was 20 x 15 cm. in size and described the symptoms and treatments of all illnesses. There was also a Doctors' Manual (Vrachebnyy Spravochnik) for physicians. It contained about 600 pages, was 20 x 15 cm. in size, and gave in great detail the symptoms and treatment of all ailments.

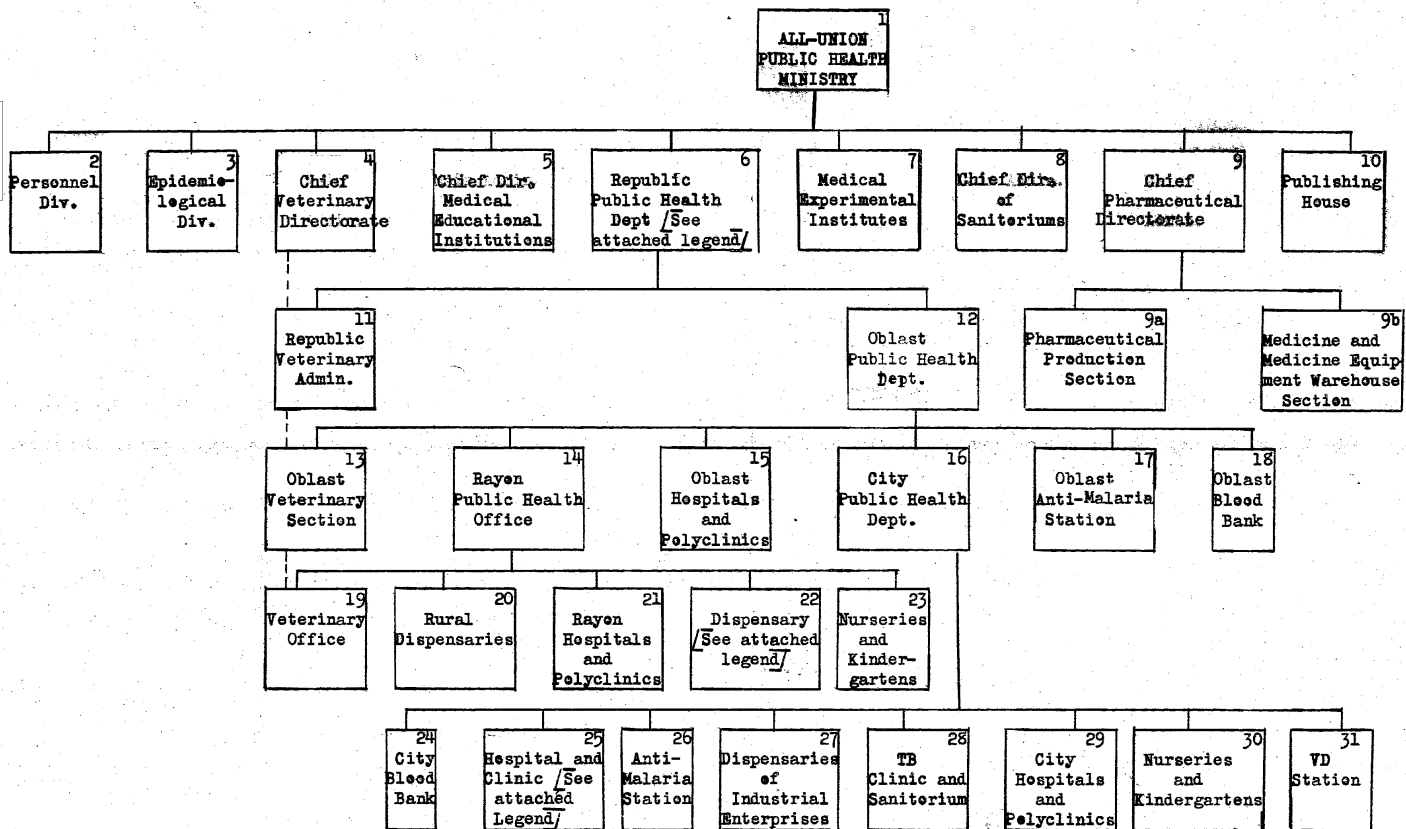
2. Although medical care and medicines were legally provided free of charge in the USSR, [redacted] dentists, gynecologists, and even some renowned medical specialists in the Soviet Union would often privately accept payments for their services and would manage to get away with it.

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1. [redacted] Comment: Public Health is administered by Union-Republic Ministries and not by an All-Union Ministry. of the USSR Public Health Service

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Rough Chart of the Organization of the USSR Public Health Services. (Legend is attached; number designations 2 through 10 of this chart correspond with letter designations of sub-paragraphs a through i of paragraph one of the report.)
 Note: Dotted line indicates subordination in veterinary matters.
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Enclosure A (Cont'd)

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Legend

1. All-Union Public Health Department (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniya - SSSR)
2. Personnel Division (Otdel Kadrov Ministerstva)
3. Epidemiological Division (Epidemologicheskii Otdel)
4. Chief Veterinary Directorate (Glavnoye Veterinarnoye Upravleniye)
5. Chief Directorate of Medical Educational Institutions (Glavnoye Upravleniye Vysshikh i Srednikh Meditsinskikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy)
6. Republic Public Health Dept. (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniya Respubliki), the internal organization of which was similar to that of the All-Union Public Health Department
7. Medical Experimental Institutes (Meditsinskiye Eksperimental'nyye Instituty)
8. Chief Directorate of Sanatoriums, Rest-homes, and Resorts (Doma Otdykha, Sanatorii i Vsesoyuznyye Zdravnitsy)
9. Chief Pharmaceutical Directorate (Glavnoye Apteko Upravleniye)
- 9a. Pharmaceutical Production Section (Farmatsevticheskaya Promyshlennost')
- 9b. Medicine and Medical Equipment Warehouse Section (Sklady Medikamentov)
10. Publishing House (Meditsinskoye Gosizdatel'stvo)
11. Republic Veterinary Administration (Veterinarnoye Upravleniye)
12. Oblast Public Health Dept. (OblZdrav)
13. Oblast Veterinary Section (Veterinarnyy Otdel)
14. Rayon Public Health Office (RayZdrav)
15. Oblast Hospitals and Polyclinics
16. City Public Health Department (GorZdrav)
17. Oblast Anti-malaria Station (Oblastnaya Protivmalyariynaya Stantsiya)
18. Oblast Blood Bank (Donorskaya Stantsiya)
19. Veterinary Office (Rayonnyy Veterinarnyy Otdel)
20. Rural Dispensaries (Sel'skiye Ambulatorii)
21. Rayon Hospitals and Polyclinics (Rayonnyye Bol'nitsy i Polikliniki)
22. Sovkhozy and Agricultural Enterprises' Dispensaries (Ambulatorii Sovkhozov i Promkhozov)
23. Nurseries and Kindergartens
24. City Blood Bank
25. Delivery Hospital and Children's Diseases Consultation Clinic (Rodil'nyy Dom i Detskaya Konsul'tatsiya)
26. Anti-malaria Station (Protivmalyariynaya Stantsiya)
27. Dispensaries of Industrial Enterprises (Ambulatorii Promyshlennykh Predpriyatiy)
28. TB Clinic and Sanatoriums

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Enclosure A (Cont'd)

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Legend

- 29. City Hospitals and Polyclinics
- 30. Nurseries and Kindergartens (Yasli i Detskiye Sady)
- 31. VD Station (Protivovenericheskaya Stantsiya)

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